

PROPERTY OF  
PRINCETON

ETHNOLOGICAL

Division

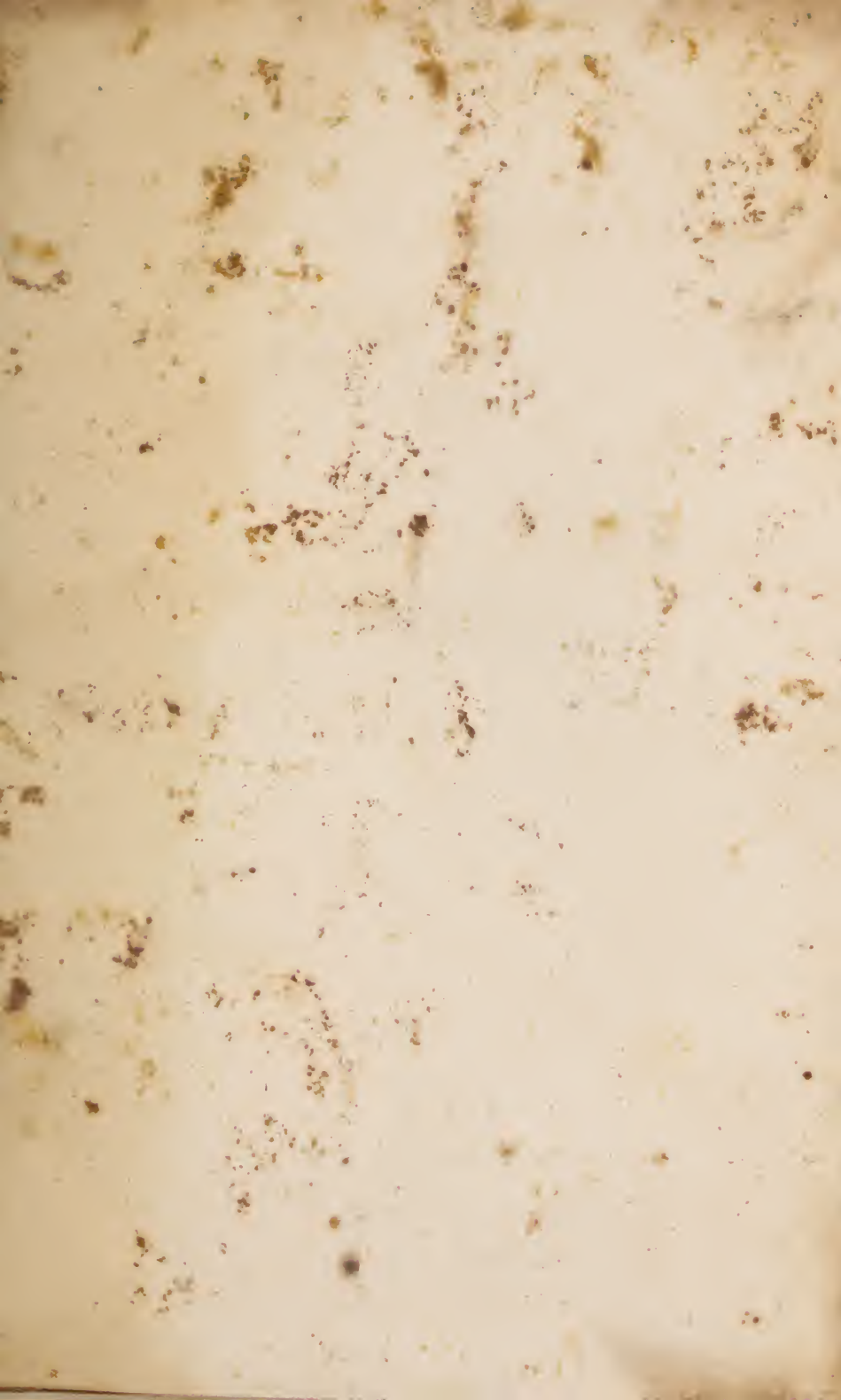
I

Section

7

No.

SCC  
8628





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2015



# THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

## AND

# COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1841.

[No. 2.]

*Published semi-monthly, at \$1 50 in advance, when sent by mail, or \$2 00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months, or when delivered to subscribers in cities.*

### NOTICES.

☞ All debts due in Pennsylvania for the Colonization Herald, and the African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Philadelphia; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

☞ All debts due in New York to the African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. A. PROUDFIT, D. D., New York city; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

☞ All debts due in Ohio and Indiana for the African Repository, will be paid to our travelling Agent, CHARLES W. JAMES, assisted by HENRY M. LEWIS and M. MEERER, acting under his direction.

OLIVER PARSONS, Esq. Salem, Massachusetts, is authorized to receive subscriptions and make collections for the African Repository in Massachusetts.

☞ B. G. JONES, Esq., Greensboro', North Carolina, is authorized to receive subscriptions and make collections for the African Repository.

☞ Subscribers in *other parts of the country*, will please remit their dues to S. WILKESON, Colonization Rooms, Washington city; also all communications in relation to the Repository.

☞ No letters to the Repository will be taken out of the office unless *post paid*.

☞ *This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.*

### THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY—COLONIZATION.

OUR daily experience convinces us more and more, that the circulation of the Repository is indispensable to the success of Colonization. It is the only paper in the country devoted entirely to the promotion of the great cause of civilizing and christianizing Africa. It thus embraces the interests, and is intimately connected with the destinies, of two continents. It is the vehicle of intelligence in regard to the state, character, capabilities, and prospects of the colored race, so numerous, and so important in their relations to the rest of the world. It stands up between Africa and this country, as a bright reflector to receive every ray of light which beams forth there, and throw it into every family here, streaming with encouragement and exciting to renewed activity. It receives also the gloomy shades, and the dark clouds which are borne across the waters, telling how much the Gospel is needed to bless and save the millions there, and how necessary are the civil institutions of our country, to change those "abodes of horrid cruelty" into the habitations of peace and comfort. It stands ready to receive, and it goes forth constantly telling, what has been done and is now doing, or in prospect, to elevate the children of Ham, and lighten

the woes which afflict humanity. It gathers and concentrates the sentiments of wise and learned philanthropists of every land, and carries them forth to "stir up the pure minds" of the benevolent "by way of remembrance," to confirm the wavering, to convince the doubting, and to bring the greatest possible amount of wealth, and talent, and influence, and prayer, to bear on the regeneration of Africa!

Who can measure the importance of having it circulate everywhere? Who can tell the good that will result from having it read twice a month in every family in this land? Truth is almighty. Light, no depth of darkness can resist.

Are any of our citizens in doubt about the utility of Colonization? Let them be made familiar with its practical operations and its actual results. Are any anxious to know how they may most usefully appropriate their money for the spread of the Gospel? Let them not decide the question until they have investigated the claims of Africa—until they have heard the voice of more than 30,000 natives in the neighborhood of the Colony, saying "come over and help us"—until they have seen them building houses for the missionary long before he reached them!—and until they shall have beheld the

"tear, that warm and meek,  
Dewed many a sable sinner's cheek,"

while he has listened to the simple story of the cross, as it dropped from the missionaries' lips! Does any body wish to find the plan, and the way in which he can do good to the greatest number, and for the longest time? Let him fully understand what may be accomplished for the unnumbered millions of Africa, by laying there the foundation of civilization, and good government in the first principles, and under the genial and controlling influence of the christian religion. If there is any one great principle which in this country we hold to be pre-eminently true, it is that our republican form of government is the best for mankind *now*, and is destined to last the longest hereafter; and that it rests solely and absolutely on the doctrines of christianity. Who then is anxious of living when he is dead?—of starting an influence now, which shall "widen and extend, and onward flow, long after he shall have gone to his rest in the skies?" Let him know how he can aid in establishing free government in Africa, on the basis of christianity! Let him know that his work is not one of trifling import, or easy accomplishment—that it will not result from the labor of a day, or a few hasty wishes, and as many ill-timed efforts! That it can only be done by the slow and expensive process of colonizing. The tree of liberty will never spring up spontaneously there. It must be transplanted. And in the absence of every other method, this can only be done, by transplanting the legitimate descendants of Africa, with the scant knowledge, and the lean notions of true liberty and government which they possess, and by keeping them under the fostering care and paternal guidance of the American Colonization Society, until they shall become thoroughly transformed, and entirely capable of self government.

But these subjects are vast in their extent, and far-reaching in their details. They are complicated in their relations, and ever varying in their aspects.



Hence the necessity of some regular publication, devoted to the specific work of diffusing intelligence in regard to their present state, and their comparative progress.

It may here be useful to refer to some of the many letters we are constantly receiving, showing the estimation in which the Repository is held, and the amount of good which results from its circulation.

One of our agents, writing to us, says :

"Wherever the Repository is taken, I find the ground ready prepared. The people understand the subject. They know how great are the wants, And there I can raise money. I have to say but few words. The people are ready to contribute."

A valued correspondent, enclosing a draft for \$50, says :

"I believe that I appreciate in some measure the great benefits which have resulted from the operations of the Society thus far, and the still greater prospective benefits which must be hereafter developed ; and I look forward with great confidence to the time, and that not far distant, when the great body of our American people will regard with favor a cause so eminently calculated to benefit so large a portion of our fellow beings."

Such friendship to the cause is invaluable.

Another gentleman says :

"I am happy to enclose you an order for \$1,000, which I promised you. The African Repository is a very valuable publication. I wish it could reach all our reading population. It must be circulated. If Liberia is the best home of the man of color, he will find it in course of time, as surely as the poor emigrants from Europe do this country, or we resort to the valley of the West. Canada, the West India Islands, &c., are not the home of our people of color. They may make the experiment, and be convinced."

A lady writes :

"I have been called on several times within a few weeks for Colonization documents. There are many who are willing to read ; and I rather think that there are a good many papers and pamphlets scattered about your office, that are of little or no benefit there, that would be read with interest and profit here. Many of us know but little about Colonization.— Could we be made acquainted with this great cause, I am sure we should do much for it."

A gentleman of age and learning writes :

"From its earliest date, I have been the sincere and unshaken friend of Colonization, and, viewing it in all its bearings, I rank it among the most philanthropic, christian, and sublime enterprises of this, or any other, age or country. Public sentiment is reviving and spreading in favor of Colonization. The present is regarded as a favorable moment for more systematic and efficient action. Information must be circulated. The Repository must be distributed, and reprinted in the various papers of the day."

A clergyman writing from the Choctaw nation, Arkansas, says :

"We need information on the subject of Colonization. Will you please send me the African Repository ? I inclose you the payment for one year. It would be a great satisfaction to the colored people to get a copy or two of the Liberia Herald.

"By a law of the Choctaw nation, passed at the late session of their Legislature, all free people of color who are born of bond mothers, or rather all, excepting those born of Choctaw mothers, are required to leave the na-

tion by the first of March next, under the penalty of being sold as slaves for life, the proceeds to be placed in the treasury of the nation. There is a very large number of this class of persons, and among them several who want to go to Liberia. Their attention in this trying exigency has been turned there, as presenting the only safe asylum for the oppressed of their race."

Surely something more must be done to diffuse information, and cause Liberia to be known, and its advantages to be understood. It is not right that those who are looking around for a place of refuge, should be left in ignorance of the home provided for them in Africa.

Another gentleman writes under date of November 28, 1840:

"I inclose you \$10, for the African Repository. I prize it highly. I congratulate you on the evident increase of the Colonization cause in the public favor. It is no more than what I have long confidently expected. In fact, it is a wonder to me, that all parties have not perceived the Colonization Society has hit upon the solution of this awfully dark and tangled problem. It is a plan which looks equally at the interests and the just wishes of the whole country, harmonizing the objects of all, and giving all a fair chance to co-operate with the workings of Divine providence."

Another gentleman writes;

"I inclose you \$5 to pay for the Repository. I have read the paper with great pleasure, and feel a deep interest in the African Colony, and a strong conviction that something may be done, through its instrumentality, for the civilization of Africa. This certainly would be no mean accomplishment."

It is unnecessary to multiply these extracts. We have given a specimen of the letters we are continually receiving, which greatly encourages us to persevere in these efforts to diffuse light and knowledge throughout the length and breadth of the land. They convince us of the absolute necessity of the Repository to the prosperity and success of the scheme of Colonization. Hence we are earnest in endeavoring to make the Repository interesting, and to gain for it many new readers.

It may not be amiss here to state, that we have lately sent the paper to about 700 gentlemen of known intelligence and liberality, with a request that they would become subscribers, and that less than fifty of them have refused. And we hope that our agents and friends will all feel the importance of uniting with us in this endeavor to extend the circulation of a paper so vital to the cause of Colonization.

To all those who have liberally aided us during the last year, we return our sincere thanks, and hope for their continued and increased co-operation.

The cause is worthy of the noblest efforts which mortal powers can put forth. And the reward will be one of lasting blessedness and renown.

---

**SIERRA LEONE.**—The Liverpool Mercury says that recent intelligence shows the necessity of some more effective measures for the prevention of the Slave Trade, than any that have yet been adopted. A vessel belonging to Liverpool, the brig Guyana, had been seized and condemned as a slaver. The Colony, generally speaking, was healthy; but the missionaries, out but a short time from England, had suffered severely, and many had died. Several vessels had been brought in, and condemned for being connected with the Slave Trade. The Planet, under American colors, not yet tried. The San Pablo Loando, condemned and cut up. Two New York pilot boats, one condemned and cut up, as Spanish property; the other waiting adjudication.



THE BRITISH NIGER EXPEDITION—BRITISH POLICY  
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WE have frequently called the attention of our readers to this important expedition. It was to sail from England on the 1st of December, ultimo. We shall anxiously wait intelligence of its progress and accomplishments. Its principal or immediate object is one of survey and investigation, with the ulterior hope of putting an end to the Slave Trade, by negotiating treaties with the native chiefs, "within whose dominions the internal Slave Trade is carried on, and the external trade supplied with its victims." It is intended to ascend the Niger as far as the point from which PARK commenced his downward, disastrous voyage. This route will enable them to communicate with a large portion of the native chiefs engaged in the Slave Trade.

Many important results may be expected. Dr. R. R. MADDEN, the celebrated traveller and philanthropist, was expected to go out in some responsible office in connexion with the expedition. Other gentlemen of science were also to go, in order that the climate, the soil, the products, the metals, and all the resources of the country might be thoroughly examined, and every possible advantage to commerce be unfolded. It cannot be doubted that it is the interest of the chiefs along the Niger to keep their people at home, and devote themselves to agriculture, commerce, and the arts. It would be more profitable than the Slave Trade now is. Their soil is rich, easy of cultivation, already fruitful in natural productions, and capable of being made the source of a legitimate and profitable commerce.

And it is equally true, that the British, in planning and carrying forward this expedition, have an eye more intent and keen to their own, than to Africa's, welfare. They have a great horror of the Slave Trade, as now carried on, but at the same time they know that it is immensely valuable to their commercial and manufacturing interests. They now reap a vast revenue from the goods and chattels manufactured expressly for, and carried to, the Slave factories on the coast of Africa, and from the trade which they carry on with those who are actually and openly engaged in the Slave Trade. Their Government dare not assail this trade—dare not forbid their citizens to traffic with the Slave factories. Their interests are too deeply affected. The least they can do, therefore, is to try to make safe and justifiable what they dare not attempt to put down. They would fain open new fields of enterprise in Africa; create new markets for their goods; and render their commerce safe and salutary, by running it in another direction.

And the good to civilization and religion will rather be incidental and unavoidable, than primary and designed. They cannot succeed in their policy, and realize the consummation of their hopes, without the aid of Christianity. Hence several missionaries and teachers are to accompany this, their first expedition. The two African princes who have been educated under the care of the Rev. Mr. PAINE, will return to Ashantee, well qualified to fill some important station there.

In connexion with this subject, we wish to call the attention of our readers to one important part of the

*Report of the Secretary of the Navy.*

The Executive of our country have taken important measures to redeem our flag from the disgrace of protecting the Slave Trade.

The Secretary deserves great praise for the stand he has taken, and for the good which has been, and is yet to be, accomplished. He says :

"From the report of Lieutenants BELL and PAINE, it appears that the traffic in slaves is now carried on principally under Portuguese colors, through the medium of slave stations, as they are denominated, established at different points of the coast, under the protection of the neighboring native chiefs, who furnish the slaves, and receive in return goods manufactured in England expressly for this purpose. Here the slaves are collected, until an opportunity offers for the slaver to approach the land under cover of night, and receive them on board. Both officers are of opinion, that so long as these stations are permitted to exist, and this barter carried on, all attempts effectually to arrest the traffic in slaves will end in administering only partial remedies, which will but aggravate the disease."

We cannot but think that England has little cause to reproach our country as she does, on account of the existence of Slavery, or because our national flag is used by some of the monsters engaged in the horrid traffic. This is without our consent. But she knowingly allows her citizens to make the manacles, and sell them to the slavers—to make the goods, and sell them to the slave factories. She knowingly allows her merchants to engage in a commerce, without which the slavers must be exceedingly crippled, and their work of death impeded; but with which, they can defy all the naval force that she can drive along the coast. Her flag—not by stealth and fraud, and contrary to all the laws and injunctions of the Government—openly covers and protects a trade which most essentially aids and abets the Slave Trade. Will she allow our men of war the right of search of such vessels as are found engaged in this trade? And will she allow their seizure and condemnation? If not, let her cease to taunt our nation as being too scrupulously sensitive because we will not allow the right of search. They like well to get hands on an American vessel, not so much for their love of Africa and desire to break up the Slave Trade, as for their wish for cause to ridicule our nation, and rail against our free institutions and general liberty. We shall believe her sincere in her efforts to arrest the Slave Trade, when we see her cut off the supplies which she furnishes, and the facilities which she affords, by protecting with her naval force on the coast of Africa, her merchantmen who are trading between the different Slave factories! We shall believe her sincere, when we see her prohibit the goods which she finds in a captured slaver being sold immediately to slave traders, under the very throne of her power, at Sierra Leone, and by her own authorized and commissioned officers.\* But, while she makes a double speculation, and gathers a two-fold revenue out of every vessel she captures—one from enlisting the slaves on board in her standing armies, and the other by selling the goods to the Slave factories—it looks too much as if the whole policy was one of pure selfishness and aggrandisement, under a show of philanthropy and benevolence.

---

\* It is a fact of public notoriety, that the British authorities at Sierra Leone permit the slave-traders to become the purchasers of the goods and vessels captured from the slavers. This is admitted by Mr. Buxton himself, who also states that there are large manufacturing establishments in England wholly employed in the fabrication of articles



As far as the American Colonies on the coast of Africa are engaged in putting down the Slave Trade, truth compels us to say that England is a drawback, a dead weight to the cause of bleeding humanity. Through her merchantmen, she furnishes such facilities to the slave dealers, as to place her between the slave and his deliverer. How long shall this shameful commerce continue? How long shall those champions of freedom close their ears to the groans, and their eyes to the tears and blood, of the thousands who are every year torn from home and friends, and carried into hopeless bondage, by means of the supplies of provisions and chains which they furnish? How long will their Government permit her agents at Sierra Leone to sell the goods found in every slaver captured, to the slave factories along the coast? From the shores of bleeding Africa, and from the channels of the deep—from Brazil and from Cuba—echo answers, “how long?”

At the same time that we make these statements, we confess, and with becoming shame, that our own country has been far from doing what she ought to stop all intercourse and cut off all trade with the slavers. But we hope for better things. Indeed, we already see them beginning to brighten our horizon. We have great pleasure in furnishing our readers with the following extract from

*The President's Message,*

in which we discover a determination to attack this horrible traffic single-handed, and at the only accessible point; and if Congress carries out the suggestions of the President, we shall expect, at no distant day, to see a total revolution on this subject. The nations that are attempting now to break up the Slave Trade by their navies, while their merchantmen “aid and abet” it, will be compelled to change their policy, or give up all claim to sincerity in their professed hatred of this horrible traffic.

“The suppression of the African Slave Trade has received the continued attention of the Government. The brig *Dolphin* and schooner *Grampus* have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slavers, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the United States for supplies, and have since been despatched on a similar service.

“From the report of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under the Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the slave coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prostitution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to put a stop to whatever portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the law, is equally an outrage on the rights of others and the feelings of humanity.

“The efforts of the several governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognized as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished. Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandise, and articles connected with the prosecution of the Slave Trade,



are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the Slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this Government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the Slave Trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also, to forbid to its citizens all trade with the Slave factories on the coast of Africa, giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up these dens of iniquity.”

We would most respectfully call on every member of Congress to lend his name and his influence to secure the legislative action which the President suggests. The character of our nation demands it. The laws we have passed in reference to the Slave Trade; our reputation abroad; our honor and happiness; all unite, and call upon our National Council to take this noble stand.

Our cotemporary, “The Maryland Colonization Journal,” holds the following language, in reference to this part of the President’s Message :

“The extract from the late presidential message is of much interest to the well-wishers of Africa, and of Colonization. The presence of armed vessels on the coast is necessary towards the suppression of the Slave Trade, and no nation that has declared this traffic piracy, should be without a ship-of-war on the theatre of its operations. Not that we believe that the Slave Trade can be suppressed by such means, but we think, that to proclaim the Slave Trade piracy, and to do nothing to destroy it, is like expressing your abhorrence of theft, and, while you are speaking, suffering your neighbor’s pocket to be picked, without giving him notice. Still vessels of war on the coast of Africa, are of service to the interests of humanity, and they should be constantly kept there. They render the trade in slaves more hazardous, and may so curtail its extent in some degree—but they are mainly useful in giving countenance and protection to the only efficient agents in its absolute suppression—the Colonies of civilized and Christian men that are multiplying and growing up there. These Colonies are the only agents, we repeat, that can be relied upon for suppressing the iniquitous traffic to which we refer. Were there to be a cordon of men-of-war from the Cape Verdes to the Cape of Good Hope stationed within cannon shot of each other, the vessels of the slave dealers would still escape them, as the Indians of Florida evade the armies that are sent against them. Now the value of slaves in the Island of Cuba is regulated by the risks of the trade. If the owner of the vessel saves every other cargo, he makes a handsome profit at their present price. If the number of armed vessels was increased, so that he could not calculate upon saving more than one cargo out of six from capture, a price would be put upon slaves actually sold that would compensate him for the vessels and cargoes taken and condemned.

“But when the coast of Africa that has heretofore supplied the Slave Market shall be girt around with the settlements of Colonization; when the natives in the vicinity of these settlements shall find that they can supply themselves with the manufactures they need by the use of other articles of barter than men, women and children, the Slave Trade will wholly cease, and not till then. All other means of suppressing it are comparatively inefficient: and although we would not discountenance the use of them,

yet we would consider the work to be performed as one that can only be accomplished through the aid of Colonization, and bend all our energies to the multiplication and maintenance of our Colonies on the coast.

“ We trust the vessels which are announced to have sailed to Africa, will not forget, this time, to visit Cape Palmas, which they certainly did not do when they were out before. The Colony of Maryland, we can assure the officers in command, is worth looking at.”

The law of the United States, declaring the Slave Trade *piracy*, was passed over twenty years ago. It was demanded by public opinion, was introduced by a Southern gentleman, and gave general satisfaction to the North as well as the South. During Mr. MONROE'S administration, this law was not permitted to remain a dead-letter on our statute-book, but its provisions were rigidly enforced. Our armed vessels were kept on the coast, and negotiations were entered into with Great Britain, with a view of uniting the power of both nations in putting an end to this disgraceful traffic. These negotiations were ably conducted by Mr. ADAMS, as Secretary of State, who, refusing to yield the qualified right of search, and some other points of less importance demanded by the British Government, the negotiation was broken off, and no conventional arrangement has ever been made with the British, or any other Government, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Although, as the President says, this Government was the first to declare the Slave Trade piracy, it surely has done little for the last twelve years to enforce the provisions of the law. We are not aware that until the visit of the Dolphin and Grampus to the coast of Africa, about a year ago, a single vessel has been ordered to cruize on that coast since 1828, though ships of war have sometimes touched at Liberia, when returning from the Mediterranean. The slavers were not only not disturbed, but the American trade was left exposed on that coast, without protection, other than what the British cruisers would afford. The consequence has been the monopoly of the trade by the British; and this is of small moment, compared with other evils which have resulted to our country, and the cause of humanity, from the total neglect of the Government to carry out the provisions of the law referred to. A great number of naturalized and many American-born citizens, emboldened by the impunity with which the Slave Trade could be carried on, embarked in it. Under the American flag, when no American squadron, or even armed schooner, was to be met with on the coast, they had little risk to run. They might have their slave-decks, manacles, and coppers on board, and the British cruisers could not molest them. They could leisurely carry on their barter on the coast, and engage a cargo of slaves. When shipped, then only did their risk commence. To secure themselves from the penalty of the American law, a Spanish or Portuguese flag, papers, captain and crew, had been procured, and the American captain and crew were transformed into *passengers*. When the voyage terminated, the officers and crew resumed their former stations, and the last captain and crew became in their turn passengers back to Africa, for another cargo of human beings. Thus has the Slave Trade been carried on extensively for years, under the American flag, and by American native and naturalized citizens, when a single American armed schooner,



cruizing between Cape Mount and St. Thomas, could have, in a great measure, broken it up.

Let the character of the ship be determined by the cargo and fixtures for the Slave Trade, and the American flag would be no protection against capture by an American officer. If the foreign flag and papers were resorted to, then they would be subject to capture by the British cruizers, and the hazards of this trade would have been so greatly increased, that none but the vilest of miscreants would have continued in it. We hold, that so long as the American Government stands aloof, refusing to become a party to a conventional arrangement for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and refusing to subject American vessels to search and seizure, they are bound in honor, and solemnly pledged to this country and to the world, to execute their own law declaring the Slave Trade piracy, and to take the necessary measures to inflict its penalties on all American citizens who violate it. This has not only not been done, but the trade was permitted to increase for years, until a large portion of the Slave Trade on the western coast of Africa was carried on in American vessels, and is so to this day. Governor BUCHANAN, in his despatches of July last, gives the names of six vessels captured and carried into Sierra Leone, within a few weeks, all American built. Within the last few years, the British Government, either with or without the permission of the American Government, has become more strict in its examination of American vessels. This has led to a change of measures, and ship-builders in this country are found, willing to enter into contracts for building vessels suited to the Slave Trade, to be delivered at Havana, or on the coast of Africa. Nor has this been done in a few instances, and in some obscure places only, but a number of such vessels have been on the stocks at the same time, in one of our large cities, and American flags and papers have been delivered with these vessels, on the coast of Africa, to a foreign Slave Trader.

The American Revenue Cutter, Campbell, sold at auction in Baltimore by order of the Government, was a few months afterwards captured on the coast of Liberia, as a slaver. We have no disposition to find fault with the Government. The present Administration have done more to favor Colonization, which is the most effectual remedy for the Slave Trade that can be adopted, than has been done since the Administration of Mr. Adams. They have appointed an agent for recaptured Africans in Liberia. The present head of the Naval Department has, we have reason to believe, presented to the President the great abuse of the American flag, on the coast of Africa. The President called the attention of Congress to the defects of the law in relation to the sale of American vessels in foreign ports, securing the surrender of registers, &c. a year ago. But what advance has been made in the suppression of the trade? Not a single vessel has been captured—not a slave released from his chains.

The President now recommends to Congress the passage of a law making it penal for American citizens to sell goods to, or carry on trade with, slave dealers. We sincerely hope this will be done; for while the slave trader is furnished with the means of prosecuting his trade, he can remain securely in his barracoon; but it will be perceived, that his risk would be greatly increased, if he had to import his own



stores and provisions from this country or Cuba, which he would have to do, if the law making the Slave Trade piracy, included also the trade with slavers. And why should it not? The man who supplies the instrument to the murderer, with which to perpetrate his foul deed, knowing the use that is to be made of it, is himself guilty. He who furnishes knowingly the paper and the material to the counterfeiter, is a party to the crime. He who supplies an enemy during war with provisions, would not go unpunished. And why should he who furnishes supplies to these pirates, the enemies of the human race, escape? We sincerely hope that even at this session, Congress will put an end to this disgraceful trade.

Capt. BELL, of the *Dolphin*, in a letter to a friend, referring to his late cruise, says :

"We anchored off New Cesters, and were soon visited by several Kroomen, from whom we learned that the barracoons, or slave prisons, contained about fifteen hundred slaves. The establishment belongs to a man by the name of CANOT, a Florentine by birth, but no doubt a naturalized American, as he resided in Boston for many years."

This same CANOT proved his American citizenship before the prize Court of Sierra Leone, and secured his vessel and property from condemnation. Why does not the American officer seize him? Is it less a crime to obtain the slaves, than to transport them to Cuba? Surely not. The keeper of the barracoons is guilty of the most shocking crimes. He arms the natives, well knowing the murders and devastation that are to ensue, and is, therefore, responsible for the indiscriminate horrors connected with this trade. Then why is CANOT, an American citizen, permitted to violate the laws of his country with impunity? In a despatch from Gov. BUCHANAN, he says: "I am informed that CANOT has purchased an Island in the river New Cesters, and is fortifying it." Is it not competent for the Secretary of the Navy to order his arrest, liberate the slaves in his barracoon, and seize his goods? Should he be less exposed to the penalty of the American law, than if found on board his vessel, since his American character protects him from seizure by the British?

---

#### A WORD TO THE LADIES.

WE seldom make any special appeal, to which the ladies do not give us a prompt response. When CÆSAR was going forth to one of his most perilous and important battles, he was asked on what he relied for hope of victory. He replied, "I rely on the tenth legion; other parts of my noble army will do well; but I *rely* on the *tenth legion*." The ladies are our *tenth legion*, and we are happy in being able to say, that the reliance we have reposed in them has not been disappointed. They greatly encourage us. When all are good, it would seem invidious to particularize. But we cannot refrain from mentioning the liberal aid given us recently by the ladies of Andover, Massachusetts; by the ladies of Springfield, Ohio; by the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Georgetown, D. C.; by the Ladies Auxiliary Colonization Society of Virginia; and "last, though not least," by the young ladies of Springfield, Massachusetts, who have sent us a new year's gift of \$350, the proceeds of a fair held on the last evening of the last year. This is noble; they

show a real interest in, and attachment to, this cause, because they are willing to make sacrifices to promote its welfare. They have given us, not what cost them nothing, but what is more valuable, because they gave for it a *fair* equivalent.

We take this opportunity of urging our friends generally to renewed efforts in this cause. We are happy to know that some of them are now thus engaged. They have our best wishes, and our warmest encouragement. They are laboring in a good cause, and we trust they will never grow weary.

As we are now about entering on a new financial year, we desire to devote *ourselves* to the work with renewed zeal and activity, and we hope for cheering sympathy from our friends. Our annual report will soon make its appearance, and we trust be welcomed by our numerous friends, and produce a new sensation in their ranks.

Let us resolve to make the coming year outstrip all former years in the splendor of its achievements in this glorious work! To do this, we appeal to, and rely upon, our *tenth legion*!

---

*From the Christian Advocate and Journal.*

#### COLONIZATION.

COLONIES have been established on the western coast of Africa which are without a parallel in the history of the world, as it respects their cost, their successful establishment at their outset, their good order, their ability for self-government, and their kindly influence on the savage tribes in their vicinity.

These now happy, well-settled Colonies, have derived no pecuniary aid from the general Government; the cost has been chiefly defrayed by private contribution. Something has been, for a few years past, contributed by one or more of the States; but nothing, in comparison to the amount supplied by private munificence. Add to this that the Colonists themselves had little, if any thing, to give to others, or towards transporting themselves to the Colony, or providing for themselves when there. Other Colonization schemes, such as those which first settled America, were carried out by men of some wealth; yet, how numerous the failures in the first attempts; how sad and deplorable the incidents recorded in their early history! These attempts at Colonial settlement were moreover made by men of education and science among the Colonists themselves; yet were they not only often frustrated, but overwhelmed, by the most dire calamities. On the coast of Africa the poor and destitute only have been congregated. Such were the peculiarities of their circumstances here, that few had the means of conveying themselves to Liberia, or of providing comforts or sustenance when there, until industry could reap its reward in the new settlement. Few of them had the benefits of school education, and none of them had acquired more than the rudiments of learning. Yet, under all these disadvantages, they have overcome the obstacles incident to the effort, and are planted firmly in their new habitation, with all the necessities and many of the comforts of life at their command.

Among these blessings, it is the greatest that they are, to a degree seldom seen, Christian communities. There is a larger proportion of professors of experimental religion among the Colonies of Liberia, than among any other people of whom we have any knowledge. This has produced domestic peace and prosperity, while it has eminently contributed to secure



the favor of the neighboring savage tribes, and to open the door for missionary effort among them.

It has been no part of the policy of the Colonization Societies to establish Colonies in Africa on the principles or for the purposes which influenced such enterprises heretofore. It has been a scheme of philanthropy only. No selfish considerations have been manifested, either on the face of their plans, or in their developments. These Colonies were originally settled with a view to their ultimate independence of any authority in this country; and, accordingly, every thing has been done to accustom the Colonists to act and think for themselves. They have been told from the first that they must ultimately stand alone, and hence they have been, as much as possible, made to govern themselves. They are taught to exercise themselves in the rights and privileges of citizens of a free State. All their officers are elective except the Governor, and, with the same exception, are all colored men. Indeed, in "Maryland in Liberia," even this exception does not obtain. Governor Russworm is a colored man; and, without disparagement, we believe no Governor in any of the Colonies has shown more ability and integrity.

After all the vehement denunciation of American cupidity by foreigners, it is our peculiar boast that we are the only people on earth who have settled Colonies at our own expense, without intending to keep them in a state of Colonial dependence. We have planted and sown for them, as for children in their minority, and at a mature age shall make over the estate in fee to them and their heirs forever. They will then owe us no allegiance but that of filial duty, and the voluntary homage of grateful hearts. All we ask in return is that, as they have received freely, they will give freely. They have around them those who are destitute of the arts necessary to social happiness, and who, in regard to spiritual things, sit in the regions of darkness and death. We say to the Colonists, "You are to be independent States as soon as you can stand alone. Your Governments have been formed on the model of our own. Learn to exercise the rights of freemen and of free citizens. Be wise, industrious, pious, and happy; and if you owe us any thing for the blessings you enjoy, repay it to the heathen around you. Extend to them the blessings of civilization and Christianity, until Africa, the land of your ancestors, shall blossom as the rose—until her solitary places shall be made glad, and the habitations of dragons, where each lay, shall spring up with reeds and rushes."

If it be objected that these societies only contemplate removing the free people of color, we answer, they could not honestly propose any thing else. But, is it not a fact that hundreds have become free in consequence of the facilities offered by the Colonization Society to send them to a place where they can be really free—where they can enjoy all the rights and privileges of freemen, encountering none of the disadvantages of *caste*? Why, a large proportion—perhaps too large a proportion—of the Colonists have been emancipated for the very purpose of colonizing them; and we would ask no better evidence of the success of Colonization, than to be able to present a true picture of the condition of those who have emigrated to Liberia, and of those who, after liberation, have remained here. Most of the latter, it will be admitted, enjoy little more of the comforts of life now than they did in bondage; while the former have elevated themselves to a degree of social enjoyment which the great mass of European population might envy.

Meantime the Colonies throw open the doors, along the whole western coast of Africa, for the entrance of the Gospel to one hundred millions of the heathen inhabitants. And there have not been wanting men, full of



faith and of the Holy Ghost, to enter these doors. Many savage men have already been turned from darkness to light, and from the *power of Satan* unto God—literally, from the power of Satan; for he has held undisputed empire in all places, and over all people, who dwelt to the south of the great desert, until the sound of salvation reached their western border from this country; and now the fields are white unto the harvest. In all this wide world, no country, no people, present so fair a prospect for missionary enterprise as Africa. Indeed, nothing but men and means are wanting to take possession of Africa, south of the desert of Zahara, in the name of Him whose right it is to reign. There is gross superstition to remove, but it is not interwoven with priestcraft or kingcraft. It stands alone in its naked deformity, and will disappear before the first dawning of “the true light which enlighteneth the world.” There are no privileged orders, whose peculiar advantages depend upon sustaining and perpetuating this superstition, and hence all classes are ready to place their children under the care of Christian teachers. Indeed, they earnestly covet the privilege. Here, then, is an opportunity to educate the whole of the rising generation—the whole future population of Africa—in the doctrines and precepts of Christianity; while the adult inhabitants are ready to hear without prejudice “the words by which they and their houses may be saved.”

---

*From the Baltimore American.*

#### MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

WE are willing to believe that our readers participate fully in the interest we ourselves feel in the progress and prosperity of the Colony planted by the State of Maryland in Africa. The excitement of politics has measurably subsided; our affairs at home are so far adjusted as to be in a fair way for settlement. It is then a suitable time to refer to the remarkable experiment in which all of us as citizens of Maryland are concerned—an experiment which is destined to succeed beyond any similar example of former times, and which in its results may affect the interests of this country far more than other things which now engage a much larger share of attention.

The Colony at Cape Palmas was planted under the auspices of the Maryland State Colonization Society, by the authority of the legislature, which granted a liberal appropriation for the purpose. The colonists were all colored persons. The governor is a colored man, and all the officers of the Colony are of the same race. There are no white persons residing at Cape Palmas, except missionaries, who have nothing to do with the administration of the government.

The prosperity of the little settlement has been uninterrupted from the first. We believe it would be impossible in the whole range of colonial history to point out an instance of more complete success in an undertaking of this kind. It is to be remembered, too, that the settlers were of a race laboring under many disadvantages, and of all things least accustomed to self-government. But the change of position, the new relations which such a change brought with it, the sense of responsibility and of self-reliance, calling forth the best energies of every man, both in behalf of himself and the little community to which he belonged—these considerations, added to the consciousness of their superiority over the rude tribes of natives around them, (a feeling which brought with it a sense of self-respect and dignity,) seemed to have developed new faculties and powers in the minds of the colonists to such a degree as to render them equal to every emergency in which the circumstances of their condition involved them.

We are led to these remarks by the perusal of the last despatches from

the Colony which were received by the Board in this city a few days ago. Governor RUSSWURM's letter is well written and practical; it states the general condition of the Colony, specifies particular wants, and recommends certain measures which a due regard to the future prosperity of the Colony seems to call for. The government it appears has found itself able to purchase a small vessel which is employed in the coast trade. The governor says—"since my last, I have purchased from the English schooner *Gil Blas*, trade goods to the amount of \$492 65, to be paid for in oil, at 33½ cents per gallon, and camwood at \$60 per ton; also from the brig *Atalanta*, of Philadelphia, supplies for store and officers \$450." The commodities, palm oil and camwood, to pay for these goods, were already in store, having been accumulated by the Colony's coasting vessel in trade with the natives.

An extract from a letter from Dr. MCGILL, a colored man who went from Baltimore, to J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq. President of the Board, says: "You will perhaps be equally satisfied to learn that the colonists generally display the highest possible degree of contentment and satisfaction. Clamorous individuals have been quieted, and the poor assisted. Even crime, always difficult of suppression, has hidden its unseemly face—our courts for the last three sessions having no business to transact. Every one seems fully convinced that the principal object of their governor is to promote the happiness and permanent good of the community, and that a corresponding action on their part is all that is requisite to place our settlement at the head of all similar establishments on the coast."

We might extend this article to a much greater length so as to include an account of the agriculture of the Colony, its schools, its militia organization, and other things pertaining to the internal condition of a well ordered community. But space is wanting. We have nevertheless thought it right to say something on a matter of so much interest. The citizens of Maryland have appropriated liberally towards the establishment of the Colony in Africa under circumstances of a novel character, and it is proper that the public should be reminded from time to time of its existence, and of its successful progress. The name of our beloved commonwealth is impressed upon a portion of African territory; its honor and dignity are intrusted to the keeping of men who have gone out from the midst of us, with hearts full of gratitude for the generosity which placed them there under auspices so propitious, and whose feelings and sympathies still extend across the ocean to claim a deep interest here. That settlement is growing into importance. The people of Maryland should know fully and intimately the real magnitude of the enterprise which is going on in their name.

---

MARYLAND.—The Baltimore American publishes the census of the State of Maryland, as it is returned by the Marshal of the District. The total population is 467,567, of whom 81,937 are free colored persons, and 89,719 are slaves. The return exhibits, as usual in the slave States, a large proportion of colored persons and slaves, who are over one hundred years of age, viz: 50 male and 73 female free colored persons, and 64 male and 30 female slaves, making 217 centennarians, in a population of 150,000. This extreme longevity of so large a proportion of the population, is altogether improbable, and such a return must be attributed, we think, to mistaken impressions, on the part of the persons so returned, or their friends, who in the absence of authentic records, are apt to exaggerate the age of persons advanced in years. It may be observed that the proportion of persons reputed to be of extreme age, is always greatest among the most ignorant class of the population, where exact knowledge would be least expected.—*Boston Advocate*.



**THE NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.**—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the City Hall, in Trenton, on Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLLOWER, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. A statement of the operations of the Society during the past year, and its present condition, with the prospects of the Colonization cause, was made by WM. HALSEY, the general agent.

The following resolutions were considered, discussed, and unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Colonization Society has peculiar claims upon the citizens of New Jersey, and that it be cordially recommended to their continued patronage and support.

This resolution was discussed and enforced at considerable length, by Messrs. Wm. Halsey, Yeomans, Eddy, and Mr. Halsted.

The old officers were re-appointed for the ensuing year, except JAMES WILSON, Recording Secretary, in place of S. G. Potts, resigned. Messrs. Wm. Halsey, Wm. Halsted, and John P. Jackson, were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the National Society. On motion,

*Resolved*, That this Society hold a general meeting of members and all others interested in the cause, on Wednesday evening the 24th of February, at the City Hall, Trenton, and that the following gentlemen be a committee of arrangements: Messrs. Yeomans, Halsted, Wilson, and Sherman.

**DESPATCHES FROM AFRICA.**—By a late arrival the Board has received despatches from Cape Palmas, dated September 27th. We have room at present only to say that the intelligence is highly satisfactory. The colonists enjoy good health and uninterrupted tranquility. Governor RUSSWURM states that he has procured a small vessel with which trade is carried on along the coast. By this means rice, palm oil and camwood have been accumulated at the Cape, and with these commodities Governor R. has procured supplies of goods from foreign vessels touching at Harper.

We regard the beginning of this trade as an incident of importance. The little vessel now in use is too small for much service; but with one of proper size the trade of the Colony might be soon increased so as to render the settlement capable of paying all the expenses of the colonial government. In connexion with this we cannot forbear alluding to the necessity of having a regular packet to run between Baltimore and Cape Palmas. The many advantages that would follow the establishment of direct intercourse in this way becomes more and more obvious as the subject is more thoughtfully considered.—*Md. Col. Journal*.

THE next Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, will be held in the city of Washington, on the 19th of January, 1841, at the Colonization Rooms, opposite Gadsby's Hotel.

AN Expedition is expected to sail from Norfolk, for Liberia, about the 25th of January, 1841. Emigrants are requested to be ready at that time. Persons wishing to send letters, or packages of goods, are requested to forward them.







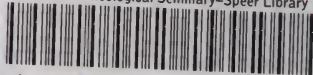
For use only



I-7 v.17/18:1

African Repository and Colonial Journal

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 2099